

# State Income Payments in 1952

**I**NCOME payments to individuals increased in nearly every State in 1952 as moderate advances characterized the flow of income from most industrial sources.

Total income payments in the Nation rose from \$243 billion in 1951 to \$255 billion in 1952—a gain of 5 percent. In nearly one-half of the States the rise was within one percentage point of the national rate; but in a number of others there were significant departures from it.

Income payments in 1952 rose at above-average rates in the four Southern and Western regions. The top-ranking relative gains, as in 1951, were scored by the Far West (8 percent) and Southwest (7 percent). In the Far West, incomes paid out in nearly all industrial sectors moved up at a more rapid rate than nationally. The most striking progress in the Southwest occurred in its private nonfarm economy.

Ranking next in the regional array was the 6-percent expansion in both the Northwest and Southeast. Most components of total income in the Northwest increased at a somewhat higher rate than nationally. In the Southeast, construction payrolls and trade and service income moved up at markedly faster rates than in the country as a whole, and more than made up for the comparatively small rise in manufacturing wages and salaries.

In the Central States, total income last year was up 5 percent over 1951. Not only in the total, but in each major income flow, most of these States approximated the national rate of change.

NOTE.—MR. GRAHAM IS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL INCOME DIVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS.

The smallest income advances—4 percent—occurred in New England and the Middle East. In these areas, experience was below average in most industrial sectors.

Among individual States, increases in total income were largest in Kansas (20 percent), Nevada (15 percent), Arizona (12 percent), South Carolina (10 percent), and California (9 percent). Next in order were Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Idaho (8 percent each). Contrary to frequent experience in the past, no single economic development was the dominant influence in the top-ranking advances. In 8 of the 10 States listed, income from nearly all major types of activity expanded at above-average rates. Estimates of the dollar volume of total income in each State and region are shown in table 4 for all years, 1929-52.

## Nature of income changes in 1952

Thus, while most regions, as shown in table 1, received a share of the Nation's total income in 1952 which was closely similar to that in 1951, by States, shifts were considerably larger. In addition, there was little tendency for income change in individual States to conform to their regional pattern.

This was particularly true in the Northwest region, which includes the State with the largest gain in total income in 1952, but also the only four States where total income declined. Further attesting to the lack of uniformity of change within regions is that the 10 States with the largest gains are widely scattered throughout the Nation.

## Regional Increases in Total and Per Capita Income, 1951-1952

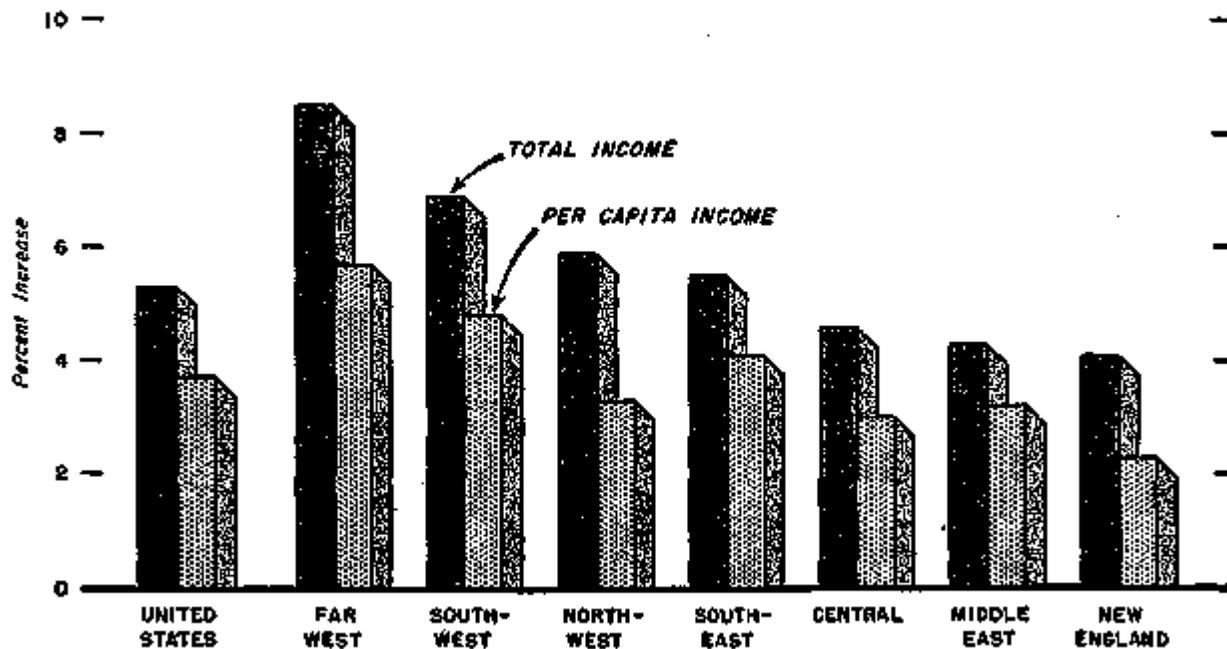


Table 1.—Changes in Total and Per Capita Income Payments, by States and Regions, Selected Years, 1929-52<sup>1</sup>

State and region	Total income payments								Per capita income payments												
	Percent distribution				Percent change				Percent of national per capita income					Percent change							
	1929	1940	1944	1948	1950	1951	1952	1929 to 1952	1940 to 1942	1949 to 1952	1951 to 1952	1929	1940	1944	1948	1950	1951	1952	1929 to 1952	1949 to 1952	1951 to 1952
Continental United States...	108.08	108.08	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	208	237	17	5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	141	14	4
New England	8.22	8.07	0.91	0.92	6.53	6.53	6.53	145	172	14	4	133	126	112	111	109	108	107	109	12	2
Connecticut	1.77	1.67	1.75	1.64	1.66	1.66	1.71	200	209	23	7	185	144	136	122	124	127	127	127	16	3
Maine	.54	.57	.57	.64	.49	.48	.49	178	189	17	7	83	57	50	55	50	51	53	100	18	7
Massachusetts	4.68	4.80	3.56	3.62	3.45	3.37	3.28	121	153	11	3	172	135	113	114	111	100	107	107	6	1
New Hampshire	.37	.35	.28	.32	.31	.31	.31	159	190	14	4	90	86	81	84	81	83	83	135	17	4
Rhode Island	.70	.67	.63	.68	.56	.54	.63	124	158	11	2	125	123	114	130	127	105	101	94	7	0
Vermont	.25	.25	.20	.22	.20	.20	.20	159	150	19	3	88	81	83	90	81	82	82	122	10	3
Middle East	35.78	32.06	27.58	28.31	27.52	27.23	26.97	147	185	14	4	134	131	118	129	137	115	114	102	11	3
Delaware	.20	.31	.25	.25	.28	.30	.30	249	220	22	0	136	155	123	119	130	138	138	140	16	1
District of Columbia	.77	1.10	.90	1.01	.90	.93	.96	379	167	10	0	176	189	214	117	138	134	130	70	7	4
Maryland	1.34	1.61	1.58	1.59	1.57	1.69	1.61	372	226	20	6	108	120	111	103	108	108	107	150	13	2
New Jersey	3.90	4.14	3.81	3.83	3.67	3.63	3.69	199	200	21	7	130	140	124	122	139	110	120	107	15	4
New York	17.53	16.00	12.73	12.61	12.63	12.67	12.24	118	185	11	3	106	150	132	137	130	125	134	81	9	2
Pennsylvania	3.28	3.21	2.31	2.37	2.43	2.43	2.14	149	193	19	4	113	109	106	100	107	105	104	123	11	3
West Virginia	.90	1.00	.90	.86	.97	.90	.84	252	216	14	3	68	69	70	74	73	78	78	150	17	5
Southeast	24.81	11.39	14.29	13.99	14.13	14.13	14.15	217	308	18	6	51	66	65	66	67	65	68	226	17	4
Alabama	.97	1.01	1.29	1.22	1.18	1.21	1.21	285	303	20	0	45	47	51	50	50	51	53	232	19	0
Arkansas	.66	.65	.70	.70	.72	.72	.70	218	202	13	2	40	44	50	53	57	58	58	212	18	1
Florida	.84	1.19	1.00	1.49	1.55	1.55	1.50	486	354	21	2	71	81	87	85	88	81	80	173	18	1
Georgia	1.16	1.20	1.08	1.23	1.19	1.19	1.17	318	305	20	0	48	55	60	65	67	70	69	245	18	1
Kentucky	1.17	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	1.30	242	278	20	0	55	54	62	64	63	67	69	200	19	3
Louisiana	1.04	1.13	1.33	1.19	1.31	1.29	1.38	294	301	19	2	51	63	71	65	72	72	74	191	15	1
Mississippi	.60	.68	.98	.85	.70	.70	.70	227	300	16	5	40	25	50	43	49	49	50	200	10	0
North Carolina	1.17	1.49	1.08	1.70	1.78	1.77	1.71	344	288	14	2	45	55	61	67	66	65	64	239	11	1
South Carolina	.63	.72	.64	.83	.81	.89	.92	434	330	30	10	37	50	58	61	61	59	62	338	20	1
Tennessee	1.10	1.22	1.58	1.49	1.47	1.48	1.44	304	298	16	1	51	55	70	63	67	66	66	222	10	1
Virginia	1.10	1.49	1.73	1.66	1.64	1.68	1.68	328	283	22	6	62	78	80	74	80	80	83	213	15	4
Southwest	5.83	5.15	0.23	6.92	6.41	6.37	6.33	311	334	22	7	68	79	82	79	85	86	85	295	18	5
Arizona	.30	.31	.39	.58	.43	.47	.50	424	443	38	12	34	31	33	34	35	31	31	161	21	5
New Mexico	.19	.25	.28	.29	.30	.35	.38	499	406	25	5	55	62	60	60	62	61	62	249	17	1
Oklahoma	1.81	1.09	1.21	1.13	1.19	1.11	1.14	170	251	21	6	67	62	61	74	75	73	78	182	19	4
Texas	3.23	3.20	4.33	4.13	4.23	4.01	4.65	340	348	21	6	68	72	84	80	88	88	80	212	14	4
Central	28.32	26.84	27.58	28.99	28.48	28.77	28.59	291	237	17	5	106	106	105	105	106	100	108	148	14	3
Illinois	8.52	7.57	8.72	7.11	7.05	7.01	6.95	151	208	15	10	137	120	115	123	122	123	121	113	13	3
Indiana	2.27	2.45	2.58	2.53	2.65	2.75	2.71	269	372	20	4	69	94	100	97	101	104	103	169	15	1
Iowa	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.74	1.71	1.61	1.60	208	231	10	10	80	85	80	102	98	96	94	153	9	2
Michigan	4.29	4.51	4.73	4.33	4.71	4.72	4.77	244	255	10	0	110	113	116	105	111	111	111	144	14	1
Minnesota	1.75	1.88	1.90	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.76	313	235	13	2	83	88	84	90	93	93	92	103	11	1
Missouri	2.07	2.22	2.28	2.26	2.36	2.33	2.31	198	235	10	0	90	88	90	90	97	97	97	159	13	1
Ohio	4.05	3.99	4.36	3.99	4.79	4.98	4.92	314	246	22	6	130	118	113	107	130	114	115	131	14	1
Wisconsin	2.24	2.14	2.17	2.24	2.28	2.32	2.20	216	250	13	1	93	90	97	100	100	103	101	100	14	4
Northwest	4.75	4.44	4.98	4.95	6.95	5.01	5.84	221	233	17	5	79	79	85	97	95	96	95	190	23	3
Colorado	.77	.78	.75	.91	.84	.88	.91	208	203	20	5	91	98	88	85	90	90	90	163	17	1
Idaho	.26	.31	.35	.45	.34	.33	.34	280	277	18	5	78	77	89	88	88	87	85	175	14	5
Kansas	1.20	1.08	1.30	1.17	1.19	1.17	1.33	241	249	22	20	72	74	100	94	94	92	104	210	28	17
Montana	.59	.42	.55	.58	.42	.42	.39	308	212	8	-2	68	100	104	111	104	110	104	152	8	-2
Nebraska	.92	.75	.68	.88	.91	.84	.84	181	277	9	0	82	75	87	99	102	98	96	181	8	4
North Dakota	.32	.31	.37	.36	.30	.34	.29	178	210	-7	-11	67	65	83	84	86	87	75	214	-4	-11
South Dakota	.35	.32	.37	.40	.39	.40	.33	190	245	0	-13	61	66	90	101	80	84	77	202	-1	-10
Utah	.43	.35	.42	.51	.40	.42	.42	294	233	21	6	79	83	91	87	88	91	88	170	14	1
Wyoming	.19	.23	.18	.19	.20	.21	.19	221	228	13	-3	101	105	94	104	105	108	98	154	8	-7
Far West	6.47	3.79	12.38	11.99	11.53	11.78	12.05	348	314	23	8	127	138	120	129	118	118	128	128	15	6
California	6.31	7.20	8.90	8.88	8.34	8.74	8.95	344	312	24	9	139	140	132	124	122	121	124	115	19	0
Nevada	.09	.13	.14	.14	.14	.15	.16	447	340	34	10	120	123	110	124	131	131	127	175	20	9
Oregon	.73	.63	1.00	1.04	1.07	1.07	1.05	358	336	19	6	94	100	112	105	106	106	100	171	14	4
Washington	1.34	1.46	2.11	1.84	1.78	1.74	1.75	305	306	15	5	105	110	129	108	113	110	110	154	11	4

1. Computed from data shown in tables 4 and 5.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Only in the Far West and Southwest did the 1951-52 income changes in individual States accord with the regional average. Nearly all States of these two regions scored above-average advances. In the other 3 regions, 17 States showed percentage increases in total income larger than the Nation, while in 20 changes were below average.

This article continues the series of reports on State income payments which have been published annually in the Survey of Current Business. It presents estimates for each State and the District of Columbia of total and per capita income payments for 1952 (see tables 4 and 5). Also included are revised estimates for 1950 and 1951.

### No dominant source of income change

With both defense spending and consumer purchasing increasing from 1951 to 1952, most lines of economic activity advanced moderately on a national basis. The one excep-

tion was furnished by agriculture, where income declined 5 percent. But the size of this fluctuation must also be considered as moderate in comparison with the larger year-to-year changes that have occurred in this sector in the past.

### State variations largest in farm income

Substantial differences in rates of change in agricultural income were a major feature of State economic developments in 1952. In 33 States, farm income was lower last year than in 1951, with the drop amounting to at least 10 percent in 19 of them. In a half-dozen other States, however, farm income advanced strongly.

Geographic changes in agricultural income from 1951 to 1952 reflect, in broad outline, the differing relative importance of crops and livestock. The sharpest declines were in the livestock-producing States of the Northwest. Conversely, the outstanding advances occurred in areas where crop production predominates. In some States, special factors relating to weather and crop disease overshadowed these two economic forces. Because of these influences, farm income changes in 1952 varied widely.

In six States there was a change of one-fourth or more in agricultural income from 1951 to 1952. In each, this was by far the dominant element in the total income stream.

Farm income increased spectacularly—by about three-fourths—in Kansas and Maine. In Kansas, cash receipts from wheat marketings were twice as large as in 1951, when the crop suffered tremendously from flood damage. The expansion in Maine was attributable to increased marketings and higher prices of potatoes.

In North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana, in contrast, agricultural income last year ranged from one-fourth to nearly two-fifths lower. The downturns in farm income centered in livestock marketings. In North Dakota, smaller wheat production was also an important factor. These four were the only States to sustain declines in total income.

In numerous other States where the change in farm income from 1951 to 1952 was significantly different from the nationwide decline of 5 percent, total income nonetheless increased at about the national rate. In Washington, Oregon, Mississippi, and Nebraska, for example, sizable gains in farm income were countered by relatively small advances in nonagricultural income, so that the increase in total income differed only slightly from the average for the country as a whole. Similarly, apart from the four Northwestern States noted above, in nearly all States where farm income declined sharply there were above-average gains in nonfarm income; and, again, the change in total income approximated the national rate.

### Manufacturing an expansionary influence

Wages and salaries in the important manufacturing industry rose 8 percent in the country as a whole from 1951 to 1952. Geographically, the expansionary influence of manufacturing in 1952 was widespread. In all regions and in 43 States, factory payrolls increased relatively more than total income from other sources.

Despite the generally upward movement, there were considerable variations by States in rates of change in factory payrolls. In the main, these reflected the differing geographic impact of nationwide developments in the textile, transportation equipment, and metals industries. In addition, special factors were operative in certain States.

### Textile payrolls decline slightly

Nationally, textile employment and production slumped sharply after the cessation of the second post-Korean buying wave in early 1951, with a further decline occurring in the first half of 1952. Although the textile industry effected considerable recovery in the final 6 months of last year, wages and salaries were 3 percent lower in 1952 than in the

previous year. Contraction in textiles was a principal factor in the sluggishness of total factory payrolls last year in a number of New England and Southeastern States.

In New England, manufacturing payrolls advanced 4 percent from 1951 to 1952, half the nationwide rate. Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which together account for more than one-half of all factory payrolls in this area, were particularly hard hit by the cutback in textile production.

Table 2.—Major Sources of Income Payments in Each State and Region: Selected Components as a Percent of Total Income, 1952

State and region	Agricultural income <sup>1</sup>	Government income payments <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing payrolls	Trade and service income <sup>1</sup>	Construction payrolls	Mining payrolls
Continental United States	6.7	15.9	24.5	29.8	4.1	1.5
New England	1.5	15.3	32.9	24.1	2.4	.1
Connecticut	1.8	9.9	30.4	32.1	4.1	.1
Maine	5.0	18.4	27.9	23.0	2.7	.3
Massachusetts	3.8	17.1	30.2	25.2	3.4	.1
New Hampshire	2.5	14.5	32.2	24.6	2.5	.1
Rhode Island	0	17.3	35.5	23.4	3.0	.1
Vermont	7.5	15.5	23.2	24.7	1.7	.0
Middle East	1.6	15.3	24.5	27.3	3.7	1.7
Delaware	4.7	13.3	34.0	19.7	5.2	.0
District of Columbia	48.4	0	0	57.2	3.3	.0
Maryland	3.0	19.0	22.5	28.1	5.4	.3
New Jersey	1.4	13.2	33.3	34.4	4.0	.2
New York	1.0	14.7	24.1	30.6	3.1	.3
Pennsylvania	1.9	13.4	31.8	21.1	4.1	3.3
West Virginia	3.7	14.3	28.5	28.8	2.8	18.6
Southeast	11.5	30.3	17.9	24.9	5.0	1.5
Alabama	10.0	22.0	20.6	23.7	3.8	2.0
Arkansas	22.0	18.3	11.9	24.5	4.7	1.0
Florida	7.5	30.2	3.1	22.4	3.4	.8
Georgia	9.5	21.0	20.1	26.4	3.1	.5
Kentucky	11.9	19.2	14.5	22.4	3.0	5.6
Louisiana	0.4	20.2	14.4	24.5	5.3	3.9
Mississippi	24.1	21.1	13.6	23.7	2.9	.0
North Carolina	15.4	16.1	25.5	22.0	3.3	.3
South Carolina	17.0	15.7	24.2	26.4	10.9	.3
Tennessee	3.6	15.0	22.4	25.3	4.4	.8
Virginia	7.9	25.3	17.3	23.5	4.6	1.5
Southwest	11.4	18.4	11.7	25.8	4.7	5.2
Arizona	18.5	10.1	7.1	25.4	5.6	4.3
New Mexico	12.4	22.4	6.3	23.3	4.7	6.3
Oklahoma	11.0	21.9	10.2	24.5	3.6	6.1
Texas	10.0	17.1	13.0	23.3	4.9	5.8
Central	7.1	12.5	31.7	24.1	3.8	.7
Illinois	4.8	12.1	29.4	25.7	4.0	1.0
Indiana	7.8	12.3	35.7	22.0	3.9	.7
Iowa	28.2	13.0	15.7	21.5	3.3	.3
Michigan	2.0	12.1	41.5	22.3	3.7	.0
Minnesota	13.8	14.5	17.9	26.6	4.1	1.5
Missouri	3.4	14.5	21.9	27.7	3.4	.0
Ohio	3.5	12.0	35.5	22.3	4.2	.8
Wisconsin	8.4	12.1	32.1	23.3	3.5	.3
Northwest	28.2	17.2	10.6	24.2	6.1	2.5
California	11.8	21.5	12.5	20.7	5.1	2.0
Idaho	22.5	15.0	18.9	22.6	5.1	2.5
Kansas	22.3	15.3	15.7	22.2	3.7	2.0
Montana	21.2	17.4	7.2	24.2	4.7	5.4
Nebraska	27.1	15.0	9.7	24.4	2.3	.2
North Dakota	20.3	17.5	2.6	23.8	3.8	1.1
South Dakota	31.3	15.0	4.7	23.0	2.1	.9
Utah	7.4	23.1	18.5	24.5	4.0	7.0
Wyoming	15.7	15.0	4.3	24.1	3.7	5.2
Pac West	6.4	18.8	33.8	25.0	4.3	.7
California	6.0	18.7	18.7	25.4	4.3	.8
Nevada	3.2	17.3	4.3	31.8	3.0	3.0
Oregon	3.7	16.2	22.0	25.5	4.0	.3
Washington	6.7	22.1	18.0	24.2	5.2	.5

1. For definition, see footnotes to table 1.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Payrolls in textile manufacturing declined 14 percent last year in Massachusetts and 4 percent in Rhode Island.

In the Southeast also, last year's below-average expansion of manufacturing is traceable directly to textiles. In this industry, which accounts for more than one-fourth of all manufactures in the region, total payrolls in 1952 were no larger than in 1951. About four-fifths of the textile industry in the Southeast is concentrated in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. With the exception of Kentucky, these were the only Southeastern States to experience a reduction in their share of the country's manufacturing wages and salaries in 1952.

Because of the key role that industrialization has played in the top-ranking income growth of the Southeast over the past two decades, further examination of the region's experience in 1952 is of interest. On an individual industry basis, the Southeast did unusually well, with payroll increases from 1951 to 1952 equalling or exceeding those for the Nation in 19 of the 21 major types of manufactures. Thus, the less-than-average increase in factory payrolls last year simply reflected its industrial structure—that the one manufacturing industry that declined in 1952 is relatively important in the region, and that a number of industries that expanded most under the demand situation prevailing last year are relatively less important.

### Transportation equipment industry expands

A payroll increase of one-fifth in the transportation equipment industry from 1951 to 1952 was the product of an expansion of two-fifths in aircraft production and shipbuilding and a small (2 percent) rise in the automotive segment.

In Connecticut, Kansas, California, and several States of the Middle East, where aircraft and shipbuilding comprise most of the industry, the advances in transportation equipment payrolls ranged from one-fourth to over two-fifths. It was a prime factor in the upsurge of total manufacturing wages and salaries in Kansas and California. In Connecticut and the Middle Eastern States of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, expansion in aircraft and shipbuilding contrasted with the below-average payroll gains in most other important manufacturing industries.

Wages and salaries paid out by the transportation equipment industry in the Central region last year showed an advance of 10 percent—substantially in excess of the rate of general income rise in the area, but only half as large as the national increase in transportation equipment. With payrolls in the automotive industry, centered in this region, up only slightly over 1951, this sizable gain was due mainly to the aircraft and shipbuilding components.

### Small expansion in metals industries

Payrolls in the primary and fabricated metals industries increased 3 percent from 1951 to 1952. The smallness of this rise reflected the 8-weeks' work stoppage in the steel industry and its resultant impact upon the fabricated metals industry. These developments had the most pronounced effect in the Central region, where one-half of the industry is located. Here the payroll rise was less than 2 percent, as contrasted with 10 percent for the total of all other manufacturing in the region.

Other developments in manufacturing in 1952 with significant but relatively localized effects were:

1. Increases of 9 to 12 percent in the important leather industry in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts helped to counter the effects of the sharp drop in textile payrolls.

2. The 14-percent rise in factory payrolls in Delaware—one of the largest in the country—chiefly reflected further expansion in that State's chemical industry. Accounting for one-half of all factory payrolls in the State, this industry has scored a notable expansion during the postwar period. Since 1946 chemical payrolls have more than doubled in Delaware and total income has risen three-fourths—the latter gain exceeded only in Arizona and New Mexico.

3. Arizona's 1951-52 advance of nearly two-fifths in manufacturing payrolls, the largest in the Nation, stemmed from sharp gains in nearly all industries. Although Arizona is still one of the least industrialized States, it has made tremendous strides over the past decade. Since 1940 factory

payrolls in the State have risen more than sevenfold, in contrast to a threefold increase nationally.

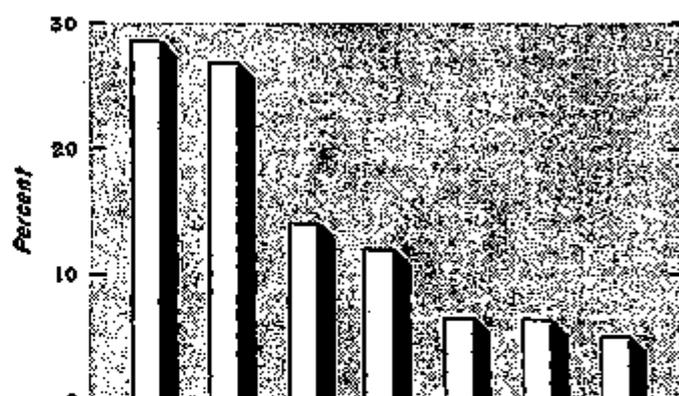
### Government income payments broadly uniform

On a regional basis, only in the Far West did the rate of increase in income from Government last year differ appreciably from the nationwide advance of about one-tenth. In this region, most of the above-average rise is attributable to payroll expansions in defense establishments.

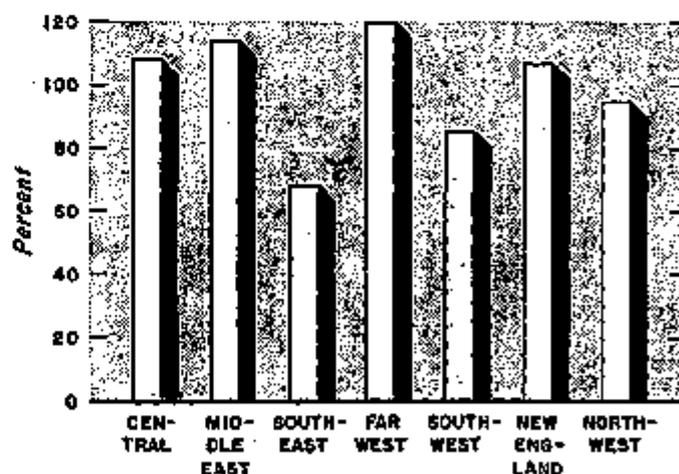
Among individual States, differences in rates of change were also fairly uniform but there were exceptions. In West Virginia, Montana, and Oregon, income paid out by Government was about one-fifth larger in 1952 than in 1951. In each the expansion stemmed chiefly from the payment in 1952 of State government bonuses to veterans.

## Regional Comparisons of Total and Per Capita Income, 1952

Percent distribution of Nation's total income



Per capita income as a percent of National average



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In Mississippi and North Carolina reductions in military payrolls held Government income payments in 1952 to little more than their 1951 volume. Because of this factor, the 1952 total income advance in both States was small.

### Construction important in some States

By far the largest regional increase in contract construction payrolls—one-fourth—was in the Southeast. Although sizable advances occurred in Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas,

and Virginia, most of the regional gain centered in South Carolina and Kentucky. Atomic energy projects provided the main impetus in both.

Construction payrolls in South Carolina increased by more than one and one-half times from 1951 to 1952. This spectacular expansion underlay the State's 10-percent advance in total income—the fourth largest in the Nation. Farm income in South Carolina dropped nearly one-fifth in 1952, and gains in manufacturing and Government income payments were below-average.

Wages and salaries paid out by the contract construction industry in Kentucky advanced nearly three-fourths in 1952. They were the main factor in that State's better-than-average rise in total income.

Construction payrolls made a sizable contribution to income expansion in the Southwest also, where they increased 12 percent in 1952. New Mexico, 1 of the 9 States in which construction payrolls declined, was an exception to this pattern in the region.

Although increases in construction in the Far West as a whole did not keep pace with those in the rest of the country, there was a rise of nearly two-thirds in Nevada. This was primarily responsible for that State's second ranking increase in total income.

**Impact of mining varied**

Mining payrolls in 1952 were 2 percent larger than in 1951 on a national basis. This small increase reflected a decline in the coal industry and increases in other types of mining.

In the important coal-producing States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, mining wages and salaries dropped one-tenth in 1952. In each of these States the drop retarded significantly the increase in total income. In West Virginia, where mining wages and salaries directly account for one-fifth of all income, the impact was particularly severe. Aggregate income in the State rose only 3 percent from 1951 to 1952; but income other than mining payrolls increased 6 percent.

By contrast to the coal-producing States, there were gains in mining payrolls ranging from one-tenth to one-third in each State of the Southwest, in all States of the Northwest where mining is important, and in Louisiana, California, and Nevada. In each, the impetus derived from substantial increases in petroleum and natural gas or in metal mining.

**Per Capita Income**

For the country as a whole, per capita income in 1952 amounted to \$1,639—up 4 percent over 1951. Increases occurred in all regions, ranging from 2 percent in New England to 6 percent in the Far West.

The accompanying map shows per capita income payments in each State in 1952. The range was from \$2,260 in Delaware, nearly two-fifths above the national average, to \$818 in Mississippi, only half the average for all States. In addition to Delaware, others in the top-rank include Nevada (\$2,250), the District of Columbia (\$2,129), Connecticut (\$2,080), New York (\$2,038), California (\$2,032), Illinois (\$1,983), and New Jersey (\$1,959).

As shown in the first chart, regional changes in per capita income last year generally paralleled those in total income. In both measures, the largest percentage increases occurred in the Far West and Southwest, and the smallest in New England. In the other four regions, the increase in per capita was within one percentage point of that for the country as a whole.

Except in a limited number of cases, State differences in the rate of change in per capita income were relatively small. In Kansas, the rise in average incomes in 1952 was one-fifth;

in South Carolina and Nevada, it was about one-tenth. These three States, it will be recalled, were among the four with the largest gains in total income last year. In the fourth, Arizona, the large gain in total income was accompanied by a 7 percent population rise. In South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana average income was lower in 1952 than in 1951. These were the four States in which large declines in farm income reduced total income in 1952 below that of the previous year.

**Table 3.—Percent Changes, 1951 to 1952, in Total Income Payments and Selected Components, by States and Regions**

State and region	Total income payments	Agricultural income <sup>1</sup>	Nonagricultural income <sup>2</sup>	Government income pay-ments <sup>3</sup>	Private non-agricultural income <sup>4</sup>	Trade and service in-comes <sup>5</sup>	Manufactur-ing payrolls	Construction payrolls	Mining pay-rolls
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	8	-5	9	9	8	4	8	9	2
<b>New England</b> .....	4	4	4	9	2	2	4	4	-1
Connecticut.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14
Maine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts.....	3	-14	3	10	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....	1	-1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island.....	3	-3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vermont.....	3	-10	3	11	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Middle East</b> .....	4	-9	5	9	4	3	7	7	-2
Delaware.....	0	-22	0	0	0	0	14	7	0
District of Columbia.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Maryland.....	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	7	-7	7	11	7	7	7	7	7
New York.....	3	-8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	4	-11	4	9	4	4	4	4	4
West Virginia.....	3	-8	3	20	0	0	2	11	-10
<b>Southwest</b> .....	8	-8	7	7	7	8	7	7	-1
Alabama.....	0	-5	7	12	5	4	6	6	-10
Arkansas.....	2	-7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Florida.....	8	-11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Georgia.....	4	-17	7	10	8	8	7	7	7
Kentucky.....	0	-7	9	10	8	8	8	8	8
Louisiana.....	8	5	5	10	10	10	12	12	12
Mississippi.....	5	10	4	1	0	0	4	4	4
North Carolina.....	2	-0	4	1	1	1	8	8	8
South Carolina.....	10	-17	14	7	17	7	8	102	8
Tennessee.....	4	-4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Virginia.....	0	-4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Southwest</b> .....	7	-7	9	10	4	5	14	13	14
Arizona.....	12	0	10	14	10	10	10	10	10
New Mexico.....	5	-18	10	14	7	7	7	7	7
Oklahoma.....	8	7	8	11	0	0	8	8	8
Texas.....	5	-11	9	9	9	9	12	12	12
<b>Central</b> .....	8	-7	8	8	5	8	8	9	-1
Illinois.....	4	-13	8	8	4	4	8	12	-8
Indiana.....	4	-10	8	10	8	8	8	8	-13
Iowa.....	3	-1	3	7	2	0	0	11	36
Michigan.....	0	-4	7	12	8	7	7	14	4
Minnesota.....	0	-13	5	8	5	2	11	4	9
Missouri.....	2	-11	7	3	7	7	14	8	13
Ohio.....	0	-7	0	0	0	4	4	4	-2
Wisconsin.....	4	-7	5	0	4	2	7	3	16
<b>Northwest</b> .....	0	3	7	10	7	4	14	6	15
Colorado.....	8	4	9	10	8	0	10	14	24
Idaho.....	9	8	8	14	4	4	0	0	13
Kansas.....	30	30	10	12	8	8	22	8	7
Montana.....	-2	-27	8	10	5	4	12	4	18
Nebraska.....	0	0	4	5	2	1	14	2	23
North Dakota.....	-11	-38	5	5	2	3	10	8	108
South Dakota.....	-13	-37	4	0	2	0	8	3	12
Utah.....	5	-14	7	11	5	5	0	-5	12
Wyoming.....	-3	-34	7	0	5	7	0	15	5
<b>Far West</b> .....	8	8	9	12	8	7	15	6	12
California.....	9	2	10	12	8	7	10	8	-11
Nevada.....	18	-11	18	13	10	14	21	83	36
Oregon.....	8	10	8	20	4	4	4	-6	0
Washington.....	8	22	8	7	4	4	5	0	10

1. Consists of net income of farm proprietors (including value of change in inventories of crops and livestock), farm wages, and net rents to landless farm workers.  
 2. Consists of pay of State and local and of Federal civilian employees, net pay of the armed forces, family allowance payments to dependents of enlisted military personnel, voluntary payments of military pay to individuals, mounting-out payments to discharged servicemen, veterans' benefit payments (consisting of pensions and disability compensation, readjustment allowances, self-employment allowances, cash subsistence allowances, State government bonuses to veterans, cash terminal-leave payments and redemptions of terminal-leave bonds, adjusted compensation benefits, military retirement payments, national service life insurance dividend disbursements, and interest payments by Government on veterans' loans), interest payments to individuals, public assistance and other direct relief, and benefit payments from social insurance funds.  
 3. Consists of total income payments minus agricultural income and Government income payments.  
 4. Consists of wages and salaries and proprietors' income.

Factors underlying average income differences

The remainder of this article discusses briefly some of the factors contributing to the wide differences in the level of average incomes in the various States. For this purpose, the income data used are those collected by the Bureau of the Census in the 1950 Census of Population. These data, referring to calendar-year 1949, permit the classification of income recipients according to numerous factors.

The Census income data, it should be noted, are not directly comparable with per capita income payments. (1) The latter measure the mean income of all residents of a State (total income divided by total population). The Census data show the median income—the middle value of an array by size—of all persons 14 years and older who received income in 1949. (2) There are numerous differences in concept between the two measures, the most important

being the exclusion from the Census data of the value of products produced and consumed on farms. This accentuates the income differential between the farm and nonfarm population.

Farm income lower than nonfarm

The Census data show a wide disparity between farm and nonfarm median incomes. Nationally, the median for farm persons is only a little more than half that of the nonfarm population. In the South, as a whole, median farm income averages only one-half as large as nonfarm. It is more than two-thirds as large in the remaining regions. By States, the relationship varies widely. In Alabama and Mississippi, median income of the farm population is only about two-fifths that of the nonfarm. In Iowa and South Dakota, on the other hand, the two are approximately equal.

Table 4.—Total Income Payments to Individuals,<sup>1</sup> by States and Regions, 1929-52

(Millions of dollars)

Table with 23 columns (years 1929-1952) and 48 rows (regions and states). The table shows total income payments in millions of dollars for various regions and states from 1929 to 1952. The regions listed are Continental United States, Middle East, Southwest, Central, Northwest, and Far West. States listed include New England, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

1. "Income payments to individuals" is a measure of the income received from all sources during the calendar year by the residents of each State. It comprises income received by individuals in the form of wages and salaries, net income of proprietors (including farmers), dividends, interest, net rents, and other (taxable) income, plus social insurance benefits, relief, veterans' pensions and benefits, and allotment payments to dependents of military personnel. For a more detailed definition of income payments and a brief description of sources and methods

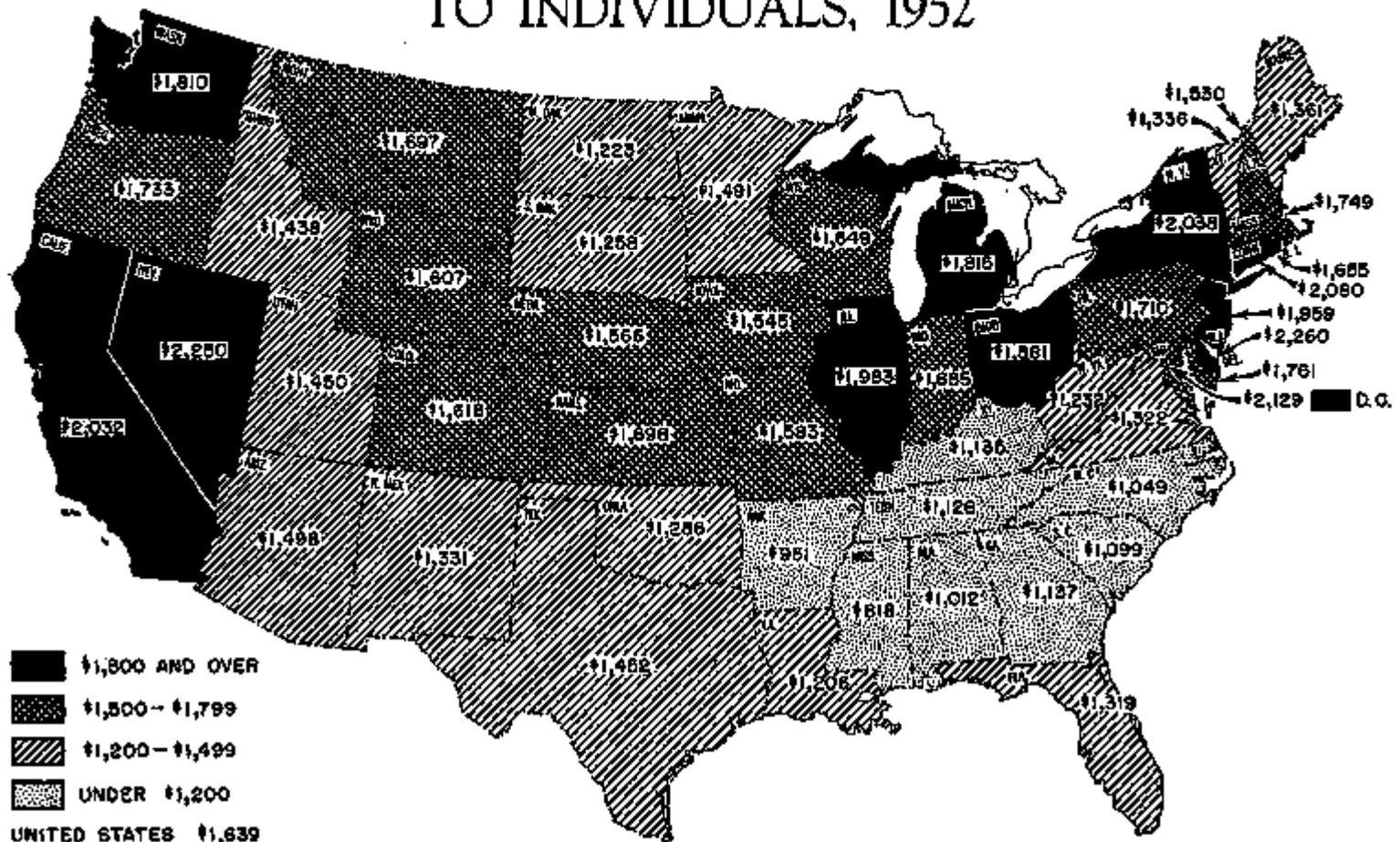
used in preparing the estimates, see the "Technical Notes" section of the article in the August 1950 issue of the Survey of Current Business.  
2. See footnote 2, table 7.

Table 5—Per Capita Income Payments, by States and Regions, 1929-52

(Dollars)

State and region	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<b>Continental United States</b>	699	726	644	730	708	626	490	531	583	649	538	673	633	676	1,053	1,160	1,191	1,212	1,253	1,335	1,428	1,498	1,551	1,639
<b>New England</b>	538	748	681	672	624	661	622	678	704	670	688	724	821	1,047	1,223	1,294	1,316	1,368	1,403	1,462	1,439	1,639	1,707	1,748
Connecticut	619	833	726	828	890	1,066	1,058	1,082	908	710	764	827	1,035	1,203	1,491	1,613	1,453	1,482	1,640	1,694	1,900	1,798	2,015	2,083
Maine	610	640	473	527	504	504	498	490	480	480	474	482	509	506	1,021	1,040	1,049	1,069	1,077	1,093	1,110	1,167	1,274	1,361
Massachusetts	697	830	738	895	833	867	834	715	677	712	704	764	1,036	1,210	1,290	1,339	1,339	1,402	1,488	1,447	1,602	1,728	1,740	1,740
New Hampshire	682	869	661	522	429	478	503	541	582	531	519	601	680	749	948	1,058	1,117	1,144	1,229	1,278	1,230	1,310	1,477	1,630
Rhode Island	561	781	609	692	687	678	628	603	714	690	679	710	708	1,131	1,259	1,320	1,317	1,325	1,412	1,468	1,407	1,523	1,650	1,608
Vermont	601	642	470	509	537	507	490	504	480	484	488	521	623	790	850	1,031	1,068	1,128	1,196	1,119	1,162	1,264	1,396	1,386
<b>Middle East</b>	826	841	717	583	625	582	623	711	749	674	796	721	827	1,038	1,242	1,361	1,438	1,448	1,518	1,603	1,648	1,687	1,816	1,674
Delaware	918	708	687	622	613	680	634	710	783	692	771	662	1,018	1,188	1,370	1,424	1,390	1,440	1,513	1,600	1,648	1,690	2,170	2,300
District of Columbia	1,161	1,179	1,068	956	806	970	856	1,124	1,107	1,044	1,031	1,037	1,000	1,223	1,384	1,328	1,405	1,477	1,478	1,600	1,728	1,984	2,112	2,129
Maryland	723	651	677	490	441	493	524	607	636	564	634	709	834	1,008	1,243	1,284	1,272	1,248	1,314	1,427	1,469	1,557	1,702	1,701
New Jersey	947	800	751	680	684	588	639	712	740	699	746	808	914	1,110	1,323	1,444	1,474	1,477	1,567	1,613	1,709	1,828	1,932	1,939
New York	1,135	1,023	871	671	614	705	743	857	861	791	828	928	914	1,159	1,359	1,435	1,541	1,602	1,713	1,810	1,741	1,877	1,967	2,026
Pennsylvania	787	688	678	450	414	474	410	494	529	553	668	698	748	907	1,094	1,213	1,284	1,284	1,308	1,441	1,380	1,537	1,667	1,710
West Virginia	464	598	390	261	268	326	342	403	417	289	378	398	487	687	712	807	876	883	996	1,097	1,003	1,030	1,178	1,232
<b>Southeast</b>	344	279	235	101	195	220	268	301	319	287	383	323	404	529	673	768	803	843	821	850	864	968	1,077	1,121
Alabama	260	232	191	148	164	107	213	253	294	233	342	278	344	403	483	520	532	532	513	530	568	617	660	1,012
Arkansas	265	211	177	163	182	180	204	240	249	290	248	254	315	403	447	454	454	478	468	478	505	521	618	621
Florida	434	431	263	237	272	323	263	423	449	418	449	408	510	670	623	1,013	1,018	1,026	1,043	1,061	1,104	1,201	1,277	1,319
Georgia	229	274	277	189	308	249	284	298	301	290	298	310	367	508	623	701	781	782	855	914	874	927	1,100	1,127
Kentucky	371	303	350	190	199	234	228	307	325	253	267	206	277	327	327	321	320	320	321	322	322	322	322	322
Louisiana	415	344	290	230	222	200	288	280	316	341	354	353	374	483	537	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532	532
Mississippi	278	191	143	126	135	102	177	318	207	180	301	204	261	347	498	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	623
North Carolina	300	288	214	178	205	253	270	204	312	260	303	338	389	519	627	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713
South Carolina	281	269	178	147	197	209	223	262	241	251	287	261	422	482	504	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673
Tennessee	346	303	234	185	180	211	258	302	311	280	323	312	411	482	578	608	668	668	668	668	668	668	668	668
Virginia	482	307	320	270	288	310	347	303	405	390	402	446	530	759	845	924	943	943	943	1,003	1,048	1,157	1,272	1,322
<b>Southwest</b>	464	378	303	237	347	279	388	357	397	371	388	408	466	678	819	896	966	923	1,072	1,130	1,166	1,234	1,351	1,416
Arizona	573	473	282	271	263	322	358	426	482	430	491	400	625	730	857	990	1,067	985	1,072	1,169	1,182	1,233	1,321	1,406
New Mexico	389	322	265	192	196	240	373	330	338	222	341	358	418	580	709	700	867	906	972	1,046	1,074	1,123	1,297	1,331
Oklahoma	456	382	275	212	228	240	281	319	358	257	340	389	487	652	730	840	894	985	948	1,058	1,078	1,177	1,187	1,285
Texas	408	283	212	248	257	292	319	300	409	387	401	412	498	678	880	979	978	972	1,106	1,148	1,200	1,278	1,380	1,432
<b>Central</b>	720	612	680	359	365	411	549	549	588	623	548	606	748	937	1,131	1,219	1,235	1,289	1,380	1,419	1,477	1,551	1,722	1,773
Illinois	622	772	620	450	431	488	543	591	616	671	727	870	1,030	1,223	1,337	1,410	1,381	1,400	1,500	1,751	1,630	1,757	1,924	1,983
Indiana	683	491	406	200	266	354	392	408	469	406	542	709	894	1,083	1,160	1,199	1,178	1,283	1,413	1,310	1,419	1,581	1,685	1,685
Iowa	540	504	288	248	238	242	357	301	424	423	468	498	619	832	1,028	1,030	1,065	1,260	1,101	1,227	1,266	1,419	1,622	1,645
Michigan	765	606	603	392	398	450	624	608	650	635	601	626	706	1,025	1,176	1,321	1,260	1,375	1,410	1,481	1,428	1,696	1,733	1,815
Minnesota	506	511	433	320	307	340	408	472	500	474	497	511	603	773	986	978	1,066	1,104	1,227	1,300	1,340	1,343	1,478	1,491
Missouri	612	540	461	340	327	373	413	473	488	466	480	506	620	764	914	1,026	1,101	1,163	1,206	1,358	1,421	1,395	1,510	1,533
Ohio	749	638	629	328	380	423	617	607	644	603	642	814	1,000	1,138	1,311	1,328	1,298	1,387	1,442	1,421	1,684	1,806	1,881	1,881
Wisconsin	684	589	435	325	312	367	413	494	510	460	486	515	661	843	1,085	1,154	1,134	1,210	1,316	1,416	1,244	1,442	1,524	1,640
<b>Northwest</b>	534	487	364	262	265	302	354	409	428	402	428	465	696	851	1,099	1,145	1,170	1,254	1,425	1,267	1,373	1,493	1,640	1,640
Colorado	610	568	456	312	338	378	412	493	522	470	505	520	611	871	1,023	1,143	1,149	1,251	1,443	1,369	1,584	1,677	1,847	1,847
Idaho	519	496	338	241	242	304	338	406	446	408	411	443	540	681	902	1,020	1,100	1,102	1,228	1,307	1,289	1,290	1,372	1,438
Kansas	623	496	402	257	266	298	337	386	420	382	383	423	588	833	1,000	1,104	1,167	1,193	1,272	1,320	1,220	1,340	1,463	1,608
Montana	603	400	293	290	290	297	456	515	541	488	515	577	684	1,000	1,208	1,241	1,316	1,348	1,441	1,388	1,468	1,738	1,667	1,667
Nebraska	587	541	421	251	275	279	363	398	412	384	397	434	518	684	835	1,122	1,1							

## PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, 1952



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

53-110-6

A ranking of occupations according to size of median income for the Southeastern States places farm laborers, private household workers, farmers and farm managers, service workers, and nonfarm laborers as the five occupations with lowest median incomes. Highest income occupations are craftsmen, professional, technical and kindred workers, clerical and kindred workers, and nonfarm managers, officials, and proprietors. The white labor force in the Southeast is distributed between high-income and low-income occupations much more favorably than is the nonwhite labor force. Whereas one-fourth of the white labor force is in the five low-income occupations, two-thirds of the nonwhites are so located. Conversely, two-fifths of the white labor force is in high-income occupations, but among nonwhites the proportion is only one-tenth.

### Industrial composition and average earnings

The type of industry located within a State has a significant effect upon average personal incomes. Reference here is to interindustry differentials in average earnings apart from those due to geographic differences. As a result, average income in a State may differ from that in other States simply because of a greater or lesser proportion of industries in which average earnings differ from those prevailing in other industries throughout the Nation generally.

Analysis of Census data on median income of persons cross-classified by industry shows that geographic differences in industrial composition and in average income by industry are significant factors in State differentials in overall average

income. In every State of the Southeast and Southwest, in all but three in the Northwest, and in the important farm States of the Central regions, industrial composition is a factor making for below-average incomes of individuals. Its effect is by far most pronounced in the Southeast.

Similarly, less-than-average earnings paid out industry-by-industry appear to be of even more importance as a cause of the relatively low income levels of the Southeast and Southwest.

Table 6.—Regional Comparisons of Median Incomes of Selected Population Groups, 1949

Region	All persons	Farm persons	Nonfarm persons	Nonwhite persons	White persons	White nonfarm persons
Median income of persons in 1949 (dollars) <sup>1</sup>						
United States.....	1,917	1,889	2,843	981	2,453	2,157
North East.....	2,247	1,622	3,238	1,022	2,240	2,273
North Central.....	2,115	1,642	2,264	1,622	2,143	2,242
South.....	1,307	787	1,472	726	1,847	1,866
West.....	2,075	1,632	2,124	1,445	2,114	2,163
Percent of U. S. median income						
United States.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
North East.....	117	138	106	109	109	105
North Central.....	110	148	105	172	104	104
South.....	71	72	77	77	89	87
West.....	108	132	104	150	103	100

1. Data refer to median income of persons 14 years old and over with income.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce; median income data from Bureau of the Census; percentages computed by Office of Business Economics.

Table 7.—State Income Payments, by Type of Payment, 1950-52<sup>1</sup>

(Millions of dollars)

State	1950	1951	1952	State	1950	1951	1952	State	1950	1951	1952
<b>United States, total</b> .....	217,824	242,628	255,367	<b>Louisiana, total</b> .....	2,948	3,188	3,500	<b>Ohio, total</b> .....	12,020	14,511	15,378
Wages and salaries.....	161,310	162,663	174,467	Wages and salaries.....	1,701	1,978	2,300	Wages and salaries.....	8,880	10,897	11,341
Proprietors' income.....	34,191	40,378	38,774	Proprietors' income.....	494	500	552	Proprietors' income.....	1,586	1,783	1,776
Property income.....	24,642	25,790	20,725	Property income.....	377	289	302	Property income.....	1,375	1,490	1,504
Other income.....	16,277	13,907	14,911	Other income.....	376	311	346	Other income.....	779	841	758
<b>Alabama, total</b> .....	2,691	3,080	3,080	<b>Maine, total</b> .....	1,067	1,100	1,240	<b>Oklahoma, total</b> .....	2,498	2,692	2,910
Wages and salaries.....	1,640	1,854	1,961	Wages and salaries.....	670	754	832	Wages and salaries.....	1,398	1,516	1,746
Proprietors' income.....	470	631	611	Proprietors' income.....	164	147	170	Proprietors' income.....	625	593	612
Property income.....	189	200	219	Property income.....	163	166	165	Property income.....	205	380	291
Other income.....	292	295	273	Other income.....	64	63	68	Other income.....	248	288	261
<b>Arizona, total</b> .....	921	1,145	1,287	<b>Maryland, total</b> .....	3,420	3,857	4,109	<b>Oregon, total</b> .....	2,421	2,565	2,783
Wages and salaries.....	654	672	694	Wages and salaries.....	2,301	2,606	2,907	Wages and salaries.....	1,891	1,722	1,822
Proprietors' income.....	203	297	293	Proprietors' income.....	575	658	650	Proprietors' income.....	441	484	493
Property income.....	98	106	113	Property income.....	414	434	453	Property income.....	225	230	210
Other income.....	74	70	77	Other income.....	280	179	105	Other income.....	157	140	159
<b>Arkansas, total</b> .....	1,879	2,729	3,785	<b>Massachusetts, total</b> .....	7,839	8,173	8,385	<b>Pennsylvania, total</b> .....	16,194	17,527	18,245
Wages and salaries.....	785	858	943	Wages and salaries.....	5,280	6,570	6,977	Wages and salaries.....	10,949	12,561	13,251
Proprietors' income.....	604	659	601	Proprietors' income.....	977	707	644	Proprietors' income.....	2,614	2,140	2,038
Property income.....	114	114	115	Property income.....	1,004	1,031	1,054	Property income.....	1,708	1,832	1,909
Other income.....	177	163	106	Other income.....	668	660	610	Other income.....	1,423	969	1,067
<b>California, total</b> .....	18,024	21,214	23,146	<b>Michigan, total</b> .....	10,242	11,438	12,172	<b>Rhode Island, total</b> .....	1,217	1,310	1,382
Wages and salaries.....	11,321	14,038	15,780	Wages and salaries.....	7,812	8,500	9,242	Wages and salaries.....	529	547	585
Proprietors' income.....	3,187	3,494	3,456	Proprietors' income.....	1,148	1,297	1,340	Proprietors' income.....	113	118	111
Property income.....	2,274	2,421	2,620	Property income.....	1,001	1,058	1,104	Property income.....	147	160	164
Other income.....	1,379	1,263	1,374	Other income.....	84	628	680	Other income.....	105	104	104
<b>Colorado, total</b> .....	1,940	2,139	2,310	<b>Minnesota, total</b> .....	3,990	4,411	4,605	<b>South Carolina, total</b> .....	1,763	2,128	2,341
Wages and salaries.....	1,068	1,303	1,445	Wages and salaries.....	2,311	2,591	2,770	Wages and salaries.....	1,169	1,408	1,680
Proprietors' income.....	259	435	448	Proprietors' income.....	654	1,181	1,014	Proprietors' income.....	304	418	361
Property income.....	225	247	264	Property income.....	417	442	455	Property income.....	150	148	153
Other income.....	102	154	160	Other income.....	313	248	240	Other income.....	161	154	139
<b>Connecticut, total</b> .....	3,598	4,093	4,375	<b>Mississippi, total</b> .....	1,827	1,688	1,778	<b>South Dakota, total</b> .....	635	604	635
Wages and salaries.....	2,471	2,944	3,180	Wages and salaries.....	705	624	623	Wages and salaries.....	388	347	385
Proprietors' income.....	463	373	376	Proprietors' income.....	524	567	600	Proprietors' income.....	384	420	337
Property income.....	578	681	638	Property income.....	110	150	158	Property income.....	60	85	97
Other income.....	191	174	180	Other income.....	162	171	170	Other income.....	69	42	40
<b>Delaware, total</b> .....	828	710	704	<b>Missouri, total</b> .....	6,570	6,140	6,420	<b>Tennessee, total</b> .....	3,263	3,530	3,669
Wages and salaries.....	415	491	526	Wages and salaries.....	3,414	3,688	4,319	Wages and salaries.....	1,860	2,264	2,465
Proprietors' income.....	78	92	82	Proprietors' income.....	1,176	1,264	1,169	Proprietors' income.....	648	724	691
Property income.....	112	120	127	Property income.....	575	607	615	Property income.....	274	281	280
Other income.....	27	25	29	Other income.....	408	604	427	Other income.....	306	267	274
<b>District of Columbia, total</b> .....	2,693	2,406	2,420	<b>Montana, total</b> .....	928	1,022	1,003	<b>Texas, total</b> .....	9,683	11,180	11,887
Wages and salaries.....	1,608	1,522	1,924	Wages and salaries.....	494	525	670	Wages and salaries.....	4,968	7,021	7,765
Proprietors' income.....	134	250	253	Proprietors' income.....	325	302	270	Proprietors' income.....	2,238	2,800	2,341
Property income.....	229	290	240	Property income.....	79	88	84	Property income.....	977	1,030	1,088
Other income.....	190	117	122	Other income.....	55	51	70	Other income.....	667	622	667
<b>Florida, total</b> .....	3,287	3,780	4,088	<b>Nebraska, total</b> .....	1,864	2,030	2,147	<b>Utah, total</b> .....	680	1,010	1,066
Wages and salaries.....	1,957	2,264	2,570	Wages and salaries.....	864	1,020	1,087	Wages and salaries.....	674	670	740
Proprietors' income.....	587	722	711	Proprietors' income.....	763	702	732	Proprietors' income.....	199	199	178
Property income.....	482	486	513	Property income.....	208	215	212	Property income.....	71	91	89
Other income.....	275	274	298	Other income.....	101	93	90	Other income.....	60	60	63
<b>Georgia, total</b> .....	3,338	3,942	4,988	<b>Nevada, total</b> .....	303	353	405	<b>Vermont, total</b> .....	428	481	492
Wages and salaries.....	2,111	2,479	2,989	Wages and salaries.....	180	217	262	Wages and salaries.....	375	314	332
Proprietors' income.....	636	771	687	Proprietors' income.....	44	74	79	Proprietors' income.....	73	77	80
Property income.....	311	328	333	Property income.....	43	40	40	Property income.....	69	80	83
Other income.....	279	267	270	Other income.....	16	10	18	Other income.....	71	60	63
<b>Idaho, total</b> .....	743	808	874	<b>New Hampshire, total</b> .....	683	782	780	<b>Virginia, total</b> .....	3,651	4,073	4,328
Wages and salaries.....	438	470	508	Wages and salaries.....	444	568	620	Wages and salaries.....	2,306	2,898	3,094
Proprietors' income.....	204	210	212	Proprietors' income.....	38	90	81	Proprietors' income.....	605	673	662
Property income.....	67	78	74	Property income.....	100	168	113	Property income.....	330	298	322
Other income.....	1	47	50	Other income.....	63	49	25	Other income.....	223	204	224
<b>Illinois, total</b> .....	15,400	16,978	17,981	<b>New Jersey, total</b> .....	7,777	8,765	9,413	<b>Washington, total</b> .....	3,675	4,217	4,460
Wages and salaries.....	10,470	11,790	12,572	Wages and salaries.....	4,634	6,147	7,013	Wages and salaries.....	2,467	2,884	3,005
Proprietors' income.....	2,210	2,461	2,268	Proprietors' income.....	912	1,068	978	Proprietors' income.....	670	622	712
Property income.....	1,893	1,880	2,040	Property income.....	862	905	920	Property income.....	372	364	420
Other income.....	813	778	777	Other income.....	469	433	481	Other income.....	346	267	228
<b>Indiana, total</b> .....	4,786	6,054	6,017	<b>New Mexico, total</b> .....	775	916	905	<b>West Virginia, total</b> .....	2,118	2,340	2,404
Wages and salaries.....	2,874	4,517	4,436	Wages and salaries.....	467	539	605	Wages and salaries.....	1,488	1,602	1,704
Proprietors' income.....	1,087	1,294	1,287	Proprietors' income.....	175	224	204	Proprietors' income.....	287	314	277
Property income.....	512	544	587	Property income.....	61	90	98	Property income.....	137	174	176
Other income.....	300	300	338	Other income.....	59	54	61	Other income.....	175	190	230
<b>Iowa, total</b> .....	3,724	3,679	4,087	<b>New York, total</b> .....	29,391	30,478	31,519	<b>Wisconsin, total</b> .....	4,962	5,628	5,837
Wages and salaries.....	1,696	1,901	2,000	Wages and salaries.....	18,394	21,185	22,202	Wages and salaries.....	3,201	3,882	3,993
Proprietors' income.....	1,423	1,461	1,446	Proprietors' income.....	3,334	3,431	3,178	Proprietors' income.....	937	1,108	1,038
Property income.....	398	417	437	Property income.....	4,069	4,194	4,288	Property income.....	380	382	313
Other income.....	208	194	204	Other income.....	1,784	1,654	1,700	Other income.....	284	246	284
<b>Kansas, total</b> .....	2,477	2,828	2,400	<b>North Carolina, total</b> .....	3,869	4,290	4,383	<b>Wyoming, total</b> .....	439	610	496
Wages and salaries.....	1,389	1,670	1,800	Wages and salaries.....	2,374	2,638	2,818	Wages and salaries.....	370	381	374
Proprietors' income.....	779	724	1,080	Proprietors' income.....	670	1,001	923	Proprietors' income.....	104	145	104
Property income.....	277	282	222	Property income.....	320	348	353	Property income.....	40	42	44
Other income.....	163	138	159	Other income.....	288	263	290	Other income.....	35	23	23
<b>Kentucky, total</b> .....	2,688	3,111	3,311	<b>North Dakota, total</b> .....	758	820	734				
Wages and salaries.....	1,615	1,921	2,119	Wages and salaries.....	339	348	270				
Proprietors' income.....	600	715	805	Proprietors' income.....	343	383	254				
Property income.....	331	290	342	Property income.....	69	64	82				
Other income.....	242	235	265	Other income.....	60	41	43				

1. Comparable estimates for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931-51 were published in the August 1950 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; for the years 1932-47 in the August 1950 issue of the SURVEY; and for the years 1948 and 1949 in the August 1952 issue of the SURVEY.  
 2. The totals shown here and in table 4 for the States footnoted are not strictly measures of the income received by residents. The totals for the District of Columbia, New York, and Maine are too high—and those for Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and New Hampshire too low—in terms of measures of total income received by residents. The estimates shown here for the District of Columbia include income paid out to residents of Maryland and Virginia employed in the District, but they exclude the income of District residents employed in these two States. Estimates for New York include income paid to residents of New Jersey employed in New York, but do not include the income of New York residents employed in New

Jersey. Similarly, estimates for Maine include income paid to residents of New Hampshire employed in Maine. In the computation of per capita income for these 7 States, the income totals shown here and in table 4 were first adjusted to a residence basis before division by population. Following are the amounts (in millions) of the adjustments for 1952: District of Columbia, -0.42; Maryland, +3.80; Virginia, +3.02; New York, -8.84; New Jersey, +6.61; Maine, -4.3; New Hampshire, +4.8. Because of lack of data which would permit a breakdown of the amounts of adjustments according to their type of payment and industrial source, it has not been feasible to publish on a residence-adjusted basis the estimates of total income and its sources for these States.